



### Sex comb tooth number in *D. yakuba* and *D. santomea* and *D. melanogaster* scute mutants.

Each circle represents one individual raised at 25° C. Mean (brown line) and 95% confidence interval (pink rectangle) from a fitted GLM Quasi-Poisson model are shown. (A) Sex comb tooth number is significantly different between *D. yakuba* and *D. santomea* (GLM-Poisson,  $\text{Chisq}(1)=2.76$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ). (B)  $sc^{M6}$  and  $sc^6$  have significantly different sex comb tooth number than Canton-S. Letters indicate the results of all-pairwise comparisons after Holm-Bonferroni correction. Two genotypes are significantly different from each other ( $p < 0.05$ ) when they do not share a letter. Sex comb tooth number of  $sc^{29}$  mutant males is not significantly different from wild-type ( $F(4,239)=100.06$ ,  $p=0.09$ ) and the *18C05yak-sc* construct does not significantly increase sex comb tooth number in the  $sc^{29}$  background ( $sc^{29}$  versus  $sc^{29}18C05yak-sc$ ,  $F(4,239)=100.06$ ,  $p=0.27$ ), so we did not examine the effects of *D. santomea* substitutions in the  $sc^{29}$  background.